

Team Washington Homeland Security Update

Homeland Security Highlights:

- April 4-5: Nationwide Plan Review for Washington State
- April 6-7: Nationwide Plan Review for Seattle/King County urban area
- April 14: "Preparing for Pandemic Flu" Summit (contact gail.zimmerman@doh.wa.gov)
- April 18-19: Partners in Preparedness Conference (<http://www.capps.wsu.edu/conferences/emergencyprep/Brochure.pdf>)

Inside this issue:

Pandemic Flu Preparation	1-2
Technology for Counterterrorism	2-3
FFY06 Homeland Security Grant	3
Nationwide Plan Review	3
Around the Re-	4-5
Hurricane Katrina Lessons Learned	5
Ready Kids	6
Mobile Panflu Prep	6
HSI NIMS Training	6-7
Acronym Roundup	7

Preparation is key to slowing pandemic flu

Pandemic influenza and avian influenza (bird flu) have been in the news daily. This flood of information has raised a number of basic questions such as—"How likely is it that an influenza pandemic will occur?" How serious would a pandemic be?" and "What can we do to prepare?"

The first thing to know is that an influenza pandemic is an outbreak that spreads rapidly from continent to continent. It is caused by a new flu virus to which humans have not developed immunity.

Avian influenza, or bird flu, is a type of flu that has killed millions of birds throughout the world. It has also caused deaths among some humans who had close contact with infected birds. It cannot be passed from one per-

son to another, but scientists and public health officials believe that could change. For this reason, many believe avian influenza could cause the next flu pandemic. We don't know for



"Simple measures like covering your cough and washing your hands are powerful ways to stop the spread of disease."

certain that this will happen, but we do know that flu pandemics occur regularly and we need to be prepared for the next one.

When trying to understand how bad a flu pandemic could be, we often look back to the pandemic that occurred in 1918 as World War I was ending. Soldiers returning from Europe brought a new flu virus to the United States and it spread rapidly. In Washington State, public events were cancelled, churches and theaters were called into service as back-up hospitals and people were required by law to wear gauze masks (although the masks did not prove effective in preventing the spread of disease). 500,000 people died in the United State during the 1918 pandemic.

Will the next pandemic be as serious as the 1918 pandemic?

(Continued on page 2)

State Pandemic Influenza Preparedness Summit

The State of Washington Summit, "Preparing for Pandemic Flu" will be held on **April 14, 2006 in Tacoma**. The event is part of a national campaign led by the federal Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to encourage citizens to prepare for the influenza pandemic that most health experts agree is in our future. The event will give attendees an opportunity to present their ideas and concerns about pandemic influenza planning and to learn what is being done by federal, state and local governments, businesses and community organizations.

Attendance is by invitation only.

The event will be hosted by Governor Christine Gregoire. The potentially catastrophic effects a flu pandemic could have on the health of our citizens and the economy of our state has made pandemic influenza planning a priority of Governor Gregoire's administration.

summit will be U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Secretary Michael Leavitt, U.S. Department of Agriculture Under Secretary for Food Safety, Dr. Richard A. Raymond, MD, Washington State Department of Health Secretary Mary Selecky and the Adjutant General of the State of Washington, Major General Timothy J. Lowenberg.

Washington State Summit "Preparing for Pandemic Flu"

April 14, 2006
8:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

Greater Tacoma Convention and Trade Center,
1500 Broadway in Tacoma.

If you have questions, please contact the Department of Health's summit coordinator, Gail Zimmerman by phone at 360.236-4087 or via email at gail.zimmerman@doh.wa.gov.

Among those joining Governor Gregoire at the

Preparation is key to slowing pandemic flu

(Continued from page 1)

Not necessarily, but recent disasters such as Hurricane Katrina, tell us that it is wise to prepare for the worst.

At the Washington State Department of Health, we're working with our local, state, federal and international partners to prepare for a possible flu pandemic. We are working to monitor and track diseases using the latest technology and ensuring that the information is shared across borders and between government agencies. We are working with our partners to coordinate planning between government, business, hospitals and other entities to get ready to

manage the challenges that a pandemic would bring.

There are also things you can do as an individual to prepare. As for any emergency, you should be prepared to get along at home without assistance for 5-10 days. Make sure to keep on hand the water, food, prescription medicines and other items you will need. During a pandemic the best way to slow the spread of disease is to do a few simple things—cover your cough, wash your hands and stay away from others who might be ill.

Among other things, this means we will all need to put aside the idea that going to

work sick shows dedication. Both employers and employees will need to recognize that it is crucial for sick workers to stay home, recuperate and avoid spreading illness to their coworkers.

The Department of Health Web site www.doh.wa.gov/panflu has further information on pandemic influenza and links to additional useful Web sites. The department will soon publish a six-page brochure *Preparing for Pandemic Influenza: A Personal and Family Guide* as well as a *State Pandemic Influenza Planning Overview* that provides information on major issues and challenges associated with planning for a pandemic.

PNNL demonstrates value of technology in counterterrorism

Scientists and engineers at Pacific Northwest National Laboratory demonstrated the power of information and technology integration during two live demonstrations in December at the lab's office in Seattle. The demonstrations created a tangible vision of the future of counterterrorism methods.

With a team of PNNL scientists and researchers, the six-day mock scenario, known as "Threat Alert 2006," was compressed into a 75-minute, fast-paced drama played out in a fictitious "Integrated Analysis Center" following a series of seemingly unrelated events that evolve into a full terrorist threat.

The demonstration portrayed the power of integration by bringing together technologies in sensor measurement and information analysis, thereby addressing the important challenge of early warning and prevention of acts of terrorism, said Doug Lemon, PNNL lead for the lab's Homeland Security initiative. He added the dramatization is the culmination

of three years of research and the next step in moving technology out of the research and development phase and into user implementation.



In the mock scenario, PNNL drew on technologies it had developed to identify, understand and respond to a series of seemingly unrelated events underlying an incipient terrorist attack. The tools included information analysis and visualization coupled with detection and forensic methods for chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosives threat materials. SIFT, or Sensor-Information Fusion and Tri-age software, was used throughout the demonstration, to link multiple independent data sources to enhance the flow of information for the "IAC" ana-

lysts. A handheld biotoxin detector, developed by PNNL researchers for the Air Force, was used in the scenario by first responders to rapidly identify a (fictitious) Seattle terrorist "hot spot" contaminated with large amounts of *Yersinia pestis*, the agent that causes the bubonic plague.

Audience members during the first demonstration included representatives from the Coast Guard, Naval Station Everett and the local media. The second demonstration was focused on U.S. Department of Homeland Security officials along with local emergency responders and was standing room only. DHS officials included DHS Undersecretary for Science and Technology Dr. Charles McQueary and key DHS staff.

It was the beginning of a three-day visit McQueary took to Seattle in December to meet with PNNL staff and area emergency responders. During his visit, he held a roundtable discussion with

Team Washington Homeland Security

The Homeland Security Newsletter is produced bi-monthly (Jan, Mar, May, Jul, Sep, and Nov) through the combined efforts of Team Washington Partners.

Editors

Jill Bushnell
Amy Cook

Washington Military
Department
Building 1
Camp Murray, WA 98430
Phone: 253-512-8108
Fax: 253-512-8497

Web Site

<http://emd.wa.gov/5-prog/wahsas/wahsas-idx.htm>

Please send articles, announcements, helpful links and events for the next issue by April 15, 2006 to Jill Bushnell, Program and Policy Analyst at Jill.Bushnell@mil.wa.gov.

(Continued on page 3)

PNNL demonstrates value of technology in counterterrorism

(Continued from page 2)

an unprecedented number of emergency responders who shared with him their homeland security-related needs and priorities. He also visited the U.S. Coast Guard Seattle Sector and wrapped up his trip by visiting with Major General Timothy J.

Lowenberg.

PNNL conducts about \$400 million in national security-related research every year for agencies such as the departments of Homeland Security, Energy and Defense. Battelle, based in Columbus, Ohio, has operated PNNL since 1965. The PNNL main

campus is located in Richland with additional Northwest locations in Sequim, Spokane, and Portland and Eugene, Oregon.

A free "Threat Alert 2006" DVD is available by contacting PNNL representative Pat Ronaldson at pat.ronaldson@pnl.gov or visit <http://hsi.pnl.gov/>.

FFY06 Homeland Security Grant Program

The Washington Military Department, Emergency Management Division, submitted the Washington Federal Fiscal Year 2006 Homeland Security Grant Applicant on March 2, 2006.

From the FFY06 Homeland Security Grant Executive Summary:

Washington Military Department, Emergency Management Division, facilitated the development of regional Investments

throughout the state, which were combined into 14 statewide Investment Justifications totaling \$54 million. The Urban Area executives prepared 14 Urban Area investments totaling \$67 million that support statewide Initiatives. Investments include: Interoperable Communications, Hazmat/CBRNE Investigations/Operations, Intelligence Fusion, Incident Management Teams, Regional Collaboration and Medical Surge enhancements.

A multi-agency federal panel and a multi-state/disciplinary peer review panel will review and score Investment Justifications. Panels will combine score averages with DHS-determined "terrorism risk scores". States will compete against other states, and Urban Areas will compete against other Urban Areas for a limited amount of federal funding. Awards are expected on May 31, 2006.

Nationwide Plan Review—April 4-7, 2006

As part of phase two of the Nationwide Plan Review, a peer review team will visit Washington State April 4-7, 2006—April 4-5 for Washington State plans; April 6-7 for Seattle/King County plans.

From the United States Department of Homeland Security Nationwide Plan Review Phase 1 Report, February 10, 2006:

In response to presidential and congressional requirements, DHS launched a nationwide review of State, Territorial, and urban area emergency and evacuation plans. Congress directed the Departments of Homeland Security and Transportation to collaborate in this important effort, and both are leveraging their respective expertise. DHS enlisted the assistance of State and local Homeland Security Advisors, Emergency Managers and other specialists to design a two-phase review. A number of key partners, including the Department of Transportation (DOT), Department of Defense (DOD) and our Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) are providing expertise. The DHS Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties and Citizen Corps Program are also providing in-depth analysis related to special needs populations and

citizen preparedness.

In the first phase of the review, which ended January 17, 2006, States, Territories, and urban areas submitted their plans, narrative self-assessments, and certifications of plan status. Peer Review Teams comprised of former State and local emergency management and homeland security officials are reviewing the submissions in preparation for Phase 2 site visits. This Report documents the results of the first phase.

In the second phase, the Peer Review Teams are being dispatched to each State, Territory, and urban area to collaboratively validate self-assessments, determine requirements for planning assistance, collect best practices, and recommend corrective actions. Our intent is to complete the peer reviews by the end of April 2006. The reviews are being organized to support synchronized regional, State, Territorial, and urban area planning. The Phase 1 and Phase 2 results will be combined in a DHS Final Report and a companion DOT Report to be issued before June 1, 2006, which marks the official start of the 2006 hurricane season.

Completion of both phases of the Nationwide Plan Review will provide a comprehensive assessment of the nationwide status of catastrophic planning. DHS intends to share the results of this assessment with its partners at each level of government and in a Final Report in order to:

- Identify acute planning deficiencies and quickly target assistance to aid in their correction
- Identify a range of solutions to strengthen catastrophic planning
- Update Federal planning guidance and doctrine
- Strengthen the linkage of homeland security grants to emergency plans
- Identify constraints to effective planning
- Improve definition, measurement, and reduction of risk
- Develop collective national confidence in the adequacy and feasibility of our plans.

Around the Regions

Planning

Region 3 concluded its FY 04/05 Biannual Strategy Implementation Report (BSIR), updating information on obligations, expenditures, and progress made on activities noted in the Initial Strategy Implementation Plan.

Region 3 completed compiling investment justifications from jurisdictions throughout their five counties and submitted the final product to the state.

From 12 Dec thru 17 Jan, Pierce County TEW partners spent more than 2,000 hours preparing the regional investment justifica-

tions in support of the State initiatives for the FY2006 State Homeland Security Grant application. Hundreds more hours were spent in the UASI grant process as well.

Region 8 completed prioritized investment justifications and submitted them to the state.

The newly reconstructed Franklin County EOC is now operational.

The Yakama Nation is coordinating Mutual Aid Agreements with the counties and hospitals. Also, an Incident Response Team is being coordinated.

Region Nine meets monthly to discuss issues around Homeland Security. These meetings include: City, County and Tribal Emergency Managers/Homeland Security Coordinators. N.E Tri-County (Stevens, Pend Oreille and Ferry County) partners meet on a bi-monthly basis with Public Health and various other partners to plan, equip, train and exercise as a group. The Regional Homeland security coordinator participates in partner planning meetings to include: Region Nine Local Health, Region Health Care Facility, Region Nine E.M.S., Law Enforcement and Fire planning meetings.

Organization and Leadership

Pierce County Emergency Management were featured speakers at the International Conference Cities on Volcanoes held in Quito, Ecuador 23-27 Jan. Pierce County's Neighborhood Emergency Team (PC-NET) program, already a nationally-recognized best practice and model, was highlighted as an international model for cities and towns worldwide living in close proximity to volcanoes.

Exercises, Evaluations, and Corrective Actions

Region 5 conducted a Pandemic Flu tabletop exercise on 8 Feb. A full-scale SNS exercise is scheduled 4-6 April.

Region 8 Counties participated in a Public Health Tabletop Exercise on February 15, 2006.

Yakima County has started a planning team to facilitate an exercise program. It will be

initiated April 19, 2006.

Walla Walla County will conduct a full scale MCI exercise on March 21, 2006.

Franklin County will conduct 3 exercises in April, May and September.

Region 9 holds numerous drills and workshops at the local level. We hold one re-

gion- wide Exercise each year that includes all our partners. The region will be sponsoring a Regional Functional Communications Exercise on 25 April 2006. This exercise will test: E-mail, telephone, cell phone, Web EOC, E.A.S., Satellite Phones, H.E.A.R., RAMSES, Tele-Health (Video-Conferencing), A.R.E.S./R.A.C.E.S., pager, Washington SECURES, etc.

Equipment and Training

EQUIPMENT & SYSTEMS:

Equipment purchases throughout the Region are primarily communications interoperability items; antennas, repeaters, radios, etc. Spokane is building HazMat, Bomb Squad, SWAT and TAC team redundancy to allow for regional response. Spokane is also building an USAR and Command & Control capability for regional response.

Spokane just received their 45' mobile command vehicle for response to major incidents. HLS funding will be utilized to enhance the command vehicle technology.

Benton County held an interoperability workshop on January 27, 2006.

Yakima County is working on a tactical

communications plan.

The Yakama Nation is working on Communications plans between departments.

TRAINING:

Incident Management/Unified Command (IM/UC) for WMD/Terrorism Incidents

This course helped participants gain a working knowledge of local, state, and federal agency roles and responsibilities and their integration into a unified command for managing terrorism and WMD (CBRNE) incidents, as well as other "incidents of national significance."

Public Works: Planning for and Responding to a Terrorism/CBRNE Incident

This course provided a unique opportunity

for public works employees to acquire the knowledge, skills and attitudes necessary to help them protect public safety and infrastructure from the threat of a WMD/terrorism incident. Course participants, using their extensive professional experience, worked together in multi-discipline teams to apply the information presented during the course in a variety of hands-on small-group activities as well as realistic, multimedia scenarios.

CERT Training

Region 3 provided CERT training to members of Olympia Search and Rescue, Kitsap County's Bloodhound Search and Rescue group, and Thurston County's Disaster Assistance Response Team. Additional CERT

(Continued on page 5)

Equipment and Training

(Continued from page 4)

training throughout February will include courses for the Shoalwater Bay Tribe and Grays Harbor County.



During the flooding in January, CERT trained individuals provided valuable sandbagging support throughout Thurston County.

Region 5 Type III Incident Management Team members and DEM Duty Officers completed a six-day training course (23-28 Jan) in IMT operations.

NIMS requirements for training are being met throughout Region 8 counties and tribe.

Walla Walla County has started IS 100 and IS 700 as part of In-service training for the Walla Walla Police Department.

Region 8 held PER 221: WMD Tactical Operations participants from all over the region and surrounding regions located at the Joint Training Center in Kennewick. The course was conducted by Louisiana State University and was very well received.

Upcoming training courses in Region 8: d.lamb@bces.wa.gov

S-360 Finance Unit Classes

Cost Unit Leader, Time Unit Leader, Compensation Unit Leader and Procurement Unit Leader (Certification Courses)

Seats Available 2/21-24/06
Benton County Alisa Johnson, BCEM

FEMT-01: Forensic Evidence Management Team Training

Seats available 2/28-3/2/06
Benton County Alisa Johnson, BCEM

(509) 628-2600 or email:
a.johnson@bces.wa.gov

I-401 Multi-Agency Coordination Training (MAC GROUP)

Seats available 3/8/06
Benton County Dulcie Lamb, BCEM

(509) 628-2600 or email:
d.lamb@bces.wa.gov

PER 222: Sampling

Seats available 3/28-30/06
Benton County Alisa Johnson, BCEM

(509) 628-2600 or email:
a.johnson@bces.wa.gov

G235 Emergency Planning

Seats available 4/6-8/06
Benton County EOC Dulcie Lamb, BCEM
(509) 628-2600 or email:

Benton-Franklin CERT held a full session in January. The final session was held February 4, 2006. Additional training is currently being scheduled.



Walla Walla CERT/SERT classes are going well. CERT Program implemented at the Community College as well as SERT Program ongoing at the Middle School.

Yakima County CERT is planning another session for the early part of 2006.

Region 9 is working to get all disciplines trained to the IS-700, IS-800, ICS-100 and ICS-200 level. This is the primary focus for 2006. The Region is sponsored an EMD logistics course on 24 January 2006. The course was well attended and received. Region Nine is sponsoring the following training courses:

9 & 10 March 2006 - AWR 160-1 CBRNE Awareness T-T-T
21,22 and 23 March 2006 - Mgt 310 Threat and risk Assessment
27-31 March 2006 - ICS-300 & ICS - 400
10 - 14 April 2006 - ICS T-T-T

These courses will all be taught at the Spokane Fire Department Training Center/ E.O.C. 1618 N. Rebecca, Spokane, WA.

Hurricane Katrina Key Lessons Learned

A Failure of Initiative:

Final Report of the Select Bipartisan Committee to Investigate the Preparation for and Response to Hurricane Katrina

U.S. House of Representatives

Key Lessons Learned

1. Acts of leadership were too few and far between.
2. Katrina was primarily a failure of initiative and imagination.
3. We are woefully incapable of storing, moving and accessing information—especially in times of crisis.
4. The accuracy and timeliness of National Weather Service and National Hurricane forecasts prevented further loss of life.
5. Levees protecting New Orleans were not built for the most severe hurricanes.
6. Critical elements of the National Response Plan were executed late, ineffectively or not at all. (i.e. designating it an incident of national significance late; appointing a PFO late; having a pull logistics system far too long in a catastrophic event; situational awareness de-conflicting not done by HSOC)
7. DHS and the states were not prepared for this catastrophic event.
8. Command and control was impaired at all levels delaying relief.
9. The military played an invaluable role, but coordination was lacking.
10. The collapse of local law enforcement and lack of public communications led to civil unrest and further delayed relief.
11. Medical care and evacuations suffered from the lack of advance preparations, inadequate communications, and difficulties coordinating efforts.

Ready Kids—www.ready.gov/kids

Ready Kids is a tool to help parents and teachers educate children in grades 4-5 (ages 8-12) about emergencies and how they can help get their family prepared. *Ready Kids* is part of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's *Ready* campaign, a national public service advertising campaign designed to educate and empower Americans to prepare for and respond to natural disasters, potential terrorist attacks and other emergencies. The *Ready Kids* web site features age-appropriate, step-by-step instructions on what families can do to be better prepared and the role kids can play in this effort. *Ready Kids* was developed in consultation with American Psychological Association, American Red Cross, National Association of Elementary School Principals, National Association of School Psychologists, National Center for Child Traumatic Stress, National PTA, U.S. Department of Education, and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

The *Ready Kids* website (www.ready.gov/kids) features fun games and puzzles as well as age-appropriate, step-by-step instructions on what families can do to be better prepared for emergencies and the role kids can play in that effort. The web-

site also has additional resources and information for parents and teachers on emergency preparedness and response.

In addition to the website, Homeland Security has also worked with Scholastic Inc. to develop in-school materials for fourth, fifth and sixth grade students nationwide. These activity sheets offer lessons that meet national standards for language arts, social studies and geography, while providing teachers and parents with a vehicle to explain important emergency preparedness information to children. The in-school materials are being distributed to 135,000 middle-school teachers in the 25 largest metropolitan areas. The materials will also be available on www.ready.gov for teachers to download.

The *Ready Kids* materials feature the *Ready Kids* mascot character, a strong and confident mountain lion named Rex, who encourages children to help their families prepare for emergencies. Rex and his family -- his wife Purrcilla, daughter Rory and best friend, Hector Hummingbird -- explain how families can take a few simple steps to prepare for all types of emergencies. The *Ready Kids* mascot was developed with The

Advertising Council, which has a long and successful 64-year history of developing mascots for other educational programs including Smokey Bear and McGruff the Crime Dog.



Prominent organizations such as the National PTA, Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. and Boy Scouts of America are supporting the *Ready Kids* program by distributing information and materials to their members. For example, the Girl Scouts will use their intranet website to reach the nearly four million Girl Scouts in this country. The Boy Scouts will reach their more than four million members by sending information to their more than 300 local councils and featuring *Ready Kids* on their website and in an upcoming issue of *Scouting* magazine. This fall, the National PTA will include the *Ready Kids* in-school materials in its back-to-school mailings to 26,000 PTAs across the nation.

Interactive pandemic flu education tool

A team from the University of Illinois at Chicago has developed the first interactive tool using mobile phones to educate the public about pandemic flu.

The free, interactive media -- called Mobile PanFlu Prep -- was demonstrated at the Local, State and Federal Public Health Preparedness Summit Feb. 22-24 in Washington, DC.

Mobile PanFlu Prep can be downloaded to a cell phone as one would download an interactive game. A series of menu items and audio provide the user with information on flu symptoms, advice on avoiding the flu, and a checklist to prepare for pandemic flu.

Mobile PanFlu Prep is available at no cost to select phones in the Sprint, Cingular and T-Mobile networks. Users can download the application at <http://www.publichealthgames.com>.

Public Health Games.com also offers free games related to anthrax, environmental risk and hazardous materials.

Homeland Security Institute NIMS Training

The Washington State Homeland Security Institute (HSI) has developed three free, online, self-paced National Incident Management System (NIMS) training courses that are excellent alternatives to the more generic offerings of DHS. Descriptions of HSI NIMS courses are on the next page of this newsletter. To register, visit HSI at <http://www.hsi.wa.gov/>.

Benefits of Washington State HSI training

- Meets NIMS IS-100, IS-200 and IS-700 requirements as an equivalent
- Tailored for Washington State
- Self-paced 1-3 hour online courses
- Certificate immediately provided to trainee and supervisor
- Entered in state database
- Free, flexible, accessible 24/7

Homeland Security Institute NIMS Training

Introduction to Incident Command System (IS 100)



ICS 100 is a training course designed to help you learn about the organization structure and basic principles of the Incident Command System.

This course is intended for entry level personnel. The information provided will enable you to assist at an incident or to help support an incident from an off-site location.

An incident is an occurrence, either human caused or by natural phenomena, that requires action by emergency service personnel to prevent or minimize loss of life or damage to property and/or natural resources.

This course meets NIMS requirements for IS 100 equivalent.

Register at <http://www.hsi.wa.gov/>.

Basic Incident Command System, ICS-200

Basic Incident Command System, ICS-200



First line supervisors, single resource leaders, lead dispatchers, field supervisors, company officers and entry level positions (trainees) on Incident Management Teams and other emergency personnel that require a higher level of Incident Command System training.

This course meets the requirements for NIMS ICS-200 equivalent training.

Course Objectives:

- Describe an Incident Command System (ICS) organization appropriate to the complexity of an incident or event.
- Use the ICS to manage an incident or event.

Register at <http://www.hsi.wa.gov/>.

National Incident Management System (NIMS), An Introduction IS 700

NIMS provides a consistent nationwide template to enable all government, private-sector, and nongovernmental organizations to work together during domestic incidents. NIMS will enable responders at all levels to work together more effectively to manage domestic incidents no matter what the cause, size or complexity.

The NIMS Integration Center has reviewed the State of Washington's NIMS Introduction Course and endorses the course as an alternative to the FEMA IS-700 course in the State of Washington. Completion of the State of Washington course by ... all personnel with a direct role in emergency preparedness, incident management, or response ... as outlined in the NIMS FY 2006 Training Guidance is equivalent to completing the FEMA IS-700 course.



Register at <http://www.hsi.wa.gov/>.

Acronym Round-Up

ARES—Amateur Radio Emergency Service

CBRNE—Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosive

CERT—Community Emergency Response Team

CBPI—Capabilities-Based Planning Instrument

DEM—Director of Emergency Management

DIS—Department of Information Services

DHS—Department of Homeland Security

DOH—Department of Health

EM—Emergency Management

EMD—Emergency Management Division (Washington Military Department)

EMS—Emergency Medical Services

EOC—Emergency Operations Center

EPRI—Emergency Preparedness Resource Inventory

ESD—Educational Service District

FFY—Federal Fiscal Year

HAZMAT—Hazardous Materials

HLS—Homeland Security

HSI—Homeland Security Institute

IWN—Integrated Wireless Network

MTR—Marine Terrorism Response (Project)

NaCO—National Association of Counties

NIMCAST—National Incident Management System Capabilities Assessment Support Tool

NIMS—National Incident Management System

NPG—National Preparedness Goal

NRP—National Response Plan

ODP—Office of Domestic Preparedness

PC-NET—Pierce County Neighborhood Emergency Teams

RIG—Regional Intelligence Group

RIIG—Regional Incident Information Gath-

ering

SIEC—State Interoperability Executive Committee

T-T-T—Train the Trainer Courses

TTX—Table-Top Exercise

UASI—Urban Area Security Initiative

USCG—United States Coast Guard

VATS—Vessel and Terminal Security (Division within WSP)

WACIRC—Washington Computer Incident Response Center

WAJAC—Washington Joint Analytical Center

WMD—Weapons of Mass Destruction

WSDOT—Washington State Department of Transportation

WSEMA—Washington State Emergency Management Association

WSF—Washington State Ferry

WSP—Washington State Patrol